WANHOPE.

THOMAS CARLYLE. What is hope! A smiling rainbow Obtideen follow through the wet: 'Tis not here, still yonder, yonder; Never urchin found it yet.

What is life! A thawing feeberg On a sea with sunny shore-Gay we sail; it melts beneath us, We are sunk, and seen no more.

What is man! A foolish baby, Vainly strives, and fights, and frets; Demanding all; deserving nothing-One small grave is all he gets.

PICTION OUTDONE.

The Romance in the Life of Lady Blanch Musphy of North Conway, New

If one should read in a novel of the daughter of an English earl eloping with a poor music-master, coming to America, and in default of music pupils, supporting herself and her husband by writing for the magazines and newspapers; if he should further read of her engaged as a teacher in a New England school; if he should then further read of her dying far from her family and friends, at the early age of thirty-five years, the story would seem to meet all the conditions of a circulating library romance, and to be worthy of the usual meed of tears and sighs.

Yet this is precisely what has happened in the case of Lady Blanche Murphy, who died in North Conway, N. H., on Tuesday last. Anyone can look up her birth in Lodge's Peerage-"Lady Blanche - Elizabeth-Mary-Annunciata, b. 25 March 1845." The motto will be found, in the same fascinating volume, of the house of Gainsborough-"Tout been ou rien," translated "All or nothing;" which reminds us of the title of one of Dryden's plays-"All For Love, or the World Well Lost." Her ladyship, whether writing for the newspapers in New York, or teaching school in New Hampshire, was true to the legend of her race. We know little that is particular about her; she may or may not have been personally beautiful; well informed she evidently was, and even accomplished; and she exhibited pluck and endurance and industry, and an acceptance of the situation to which her affections had brought her, which it is impossible not to admire. When her father offered to receive her in her old home, if she would give up her husband, she instantly declined the invitation. She seems to have had a good, old-fashioned, constant heart, of a kind which is not so common as it once was. and which is destined, we fear, as the world goes on in its peculiar civilization, to become (except in novels) rarer still. We do not say that it is a good thing in itself for the daughter of an to marry in opposition to the wishes of her noble father; but there is something beautiful in the courage and persistence of this Lady Blanche, and in the fidelity with which she adhered to the dubious

fortunes of her husband. People will very naturally say that she must have been very unhappy. On the contrary, she was probably not unhappy at all. Her anxiety to marry herself out of the peerage was as great as that of many young ladies is to marry themselves into it. She had her own way, and that was a great deal. She had the husband of her choice, and we trust that he was worthy of her devotion. She kept busily at her work, and had no time for sighing. The home which she left may or may not have been a happy one, but she left it to make a home of her own. When she died, many difficulties had been surmounted, and the future was brighter. If the novel had only been a little longer, it might have ended even bril-

liantly. Doubtless many romances are continually occurring in real life quite as strange and striking as this which we are considering. They lack only this element or the other which, if they had it, would put them into the newspapers. What they teach is the really uniform character of most of our social life. Thousands upon thousands pass through existence without doing anything which in the least astonishes anybody. No wonder that line of Gray-"They kept the even tenor of their way"-is in everybody's mouth. It is the biography of the million. When anything a little out of the usual way occurs it is much talked of until something still odder, or puzzled. at least fresher, supplants it. Then we lift up both hands and exclaim: "Truth is stranger than fiction." It would be wiser to say that fiction, kept within due bounds and free from wild improbability, is merely truth-a record of something which has actually happened with the names left out. The Lady Blanche Murphy will go into a hundred novels, and we dare say that she has been in half a dozen already.

As to Kings.

The papers have been full as to the marriage of Prince Frederick Williameldest son of the Crown Prince of Ger many, ultimate heir to the throne and twenty-fifth in descent from Conrad the founder, who won Nurnberg-with the Princess Augusta, of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of that Duke of Augustenburg who claimed to be legitimate sovereign of the Duchies, and was told by Prince Bismarck that "Prussia had hatched the chicken and could ring its neck," a bit of true Car-The marriage, though of no

with ceremonies of extraordinary spleador and tediousness, and seems desides to be genuinely popular. It is curious to mark the contrast between the German interest in Prince Frederick William and the English indifference about Prince Victor, who, although also an inevitable heir, is unknown and almost unmentioned; but the Germans are right. If no great change occurs, the bridegroom of Sunday will one day be not only their King, but their master, with power to d smiss any Bismarck and to veto, if he cannot command, any line of policy. The kings ip in its English form might survive almost anything but in Prussia it could not continue without some sort of ability in the King, or, continuing, would produce unnumbered misfortunes. In England, on the contrary, the greatest danger would be a monarch of genius; and perhaps the next greatest, one of ability enough to aster Ministers by his intellectual force. Neither Hohenzollern nor Guelph seems, however, to be in any danger.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of Congressional Pro-

Washington, Thursday, April 7th. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7th.—
The Senate refused to go into executive session. Vance made a speech and denied that North Carolina had ever repudiated her debt. He objected to voting for any Democrat who had a sur-name before the word Democrat. The foisting of Riddleberger upon the Senate was a defiance of the whole plan of political salvation. He had been taken up in his sins unrepentant and unshriven, and had been translated into the heaven of R-publicanism without having tasted of death. Kellogg made a speech upon the North Carolina debt question, asserting that since the state had been under the control of the Democrats the debt had been scaled down from \$26,000,000 to \$4,000,000 by repudiation of \$22,000,000. A long discussion ensued, the North Carolina Senators answering Kellogg's charges, and denying that the State had in any manner repudiated its obligations. Call challenged any Republican Senators to produce any evidence that there had been either intolerance, ostracism or violence on account of political opinions in the South. He charged that many voters in Massachusetts had been deprived of a free bullot by the influence of money and by the influence of corporations. Dawes and Hoar denied the existence of any such state of facts, and a long discussion ensued. At the end of this discussion, on motion of Burnside, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.—A ourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11 .- A Washington, Monday, April 11.—A motion by Davis, of West Virginia, to go into executive session was lost—20 to 18. Call continued his speech of Thursday. A speech was made by Dawes, of Massnchusetts, in defense of that state. The debate was continued by Cameron and Vest. The latter said that rather than see the Democracy of Virginia stricken down the Senate would stand here, God willing, until the snow of December covered the hills in winding sheets. Vest made a motion to go into executive session—lost—yeas, 19; nays, 20. Adjourned until to morrow.

WASHINGTON Tuesday, April 12.—
Burnsides, resolution was adopted requesting
the President to present any information respecting the alleged arrest and imprisonment
of Michael Boynton claiming to be a citizen of
the United States, by Great Britain. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution for the election of officers. Beck
made a speech and said that the Republicans had held that the Senate should
not go into executive session because not go into executive ression because their caucus had determined to turn out the present officers and install others, and that the Democrats were guilty of treason and revolu-Democrate were guilty of treason and revolution unless they acquiesced in everything.
Democrate had acquiesced in an organization,
but when the name of a Virginian, who was
the head and front of repudiation, was presented for office they would go no further.
He would not say that the Republicans did
this because of a corrupt bargain, because he
did not intend to make the Senate a beer garden. But the country had strong suspicions
that the alliance was foul. At the conclusion
of Beck's speech Saunders took the floor and
argued in support of the doctrine that the
majority should rule. Adjourned.

Washington, Wadneder, April 12

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13. The Senate continued the consideration of the resolution for the election of officers. Pendleton spoke; he said the course of the Republicans was unprecedented. Hoar charged that the Democrats were revolutionary Dawes answered Pendleton. He said this was a fight in which there could be no compromise without destruction, and he who would yield a hair of the omnipresent will of the majority, as it spoke through the constitution and laws of the land, was a traitor to his country. Harris asked if the Senator knew when speaking of majorities that without the aid of the Democratic side of the chamber, the 38 Senators on the other side were powerless under the constitution to perform an act which would be binding on any individual in the land. Dawes replied Does the Senator mean he will secode again as he did 30 years ago! Dawes continued at length, and Harris again obtained the floor, and stated that the boasted majority of the Republican side was no majority. Hill, of Georgia, spoke, and Mahone replied. He stated that no Senator on either side had ever approache 1 him improperly as to the organization. Hill said he did not charge that the Senator sold his vote. Hill and Mahone continued to bandy epithets for some time, when the discussion ended for the day. A motion was made by Farley to go into executive session: leach by a value of 90 to epublicans was unprecedented. Hoar charged some time, when the discussion ended for the day. A motion was made by Farley to go into executive session; lost by a vote of 20 to 20. Adjourned.

An Empress' Gift to an Empress.

The Empress of Germany recently received for a present from the Empress of Japan a couple of Japanese dogs which made a great sensation on their first appearance at court. They somewhat resemble the King Charles Spanel, but their ears are short, their forcheads are very broad, and their noses snubby. Unlike their masters, their eyes are very large and bright, and, what is very remarkable, they grow with their owner until they are as large as a two-shilling piece. Their hair is long and silky, pure white, with coal black heads, and a few black spots on their bodies. Their chief food is boiled rice. Their imperial owner at once commissioned the celebrated painter, Sperling to take their portraits. The members of the Canine Club, Ber in, have held many grave consultations as to the breed to which the little strang ers belong, but own themselves fairly

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The fellow who married a poor girl said he married her to take care of her, but now when he staid out late at night she took hair of him.

LATE NEWS

General News.

Albert W. Pfeiffer, pioneer and com rade of Kit Carson, died at Denver, April 7th. Butter, cheese, egg and milk business of this country are estimated to be worth

The opening of a new oil territory in the vicinity of Butler, Pa., has caused much excitement there.

E. P. Jacobson, a State Senator of Colorado, and a prominent politician, died at Denver, April 19th.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adourned, having passed the necessary laws for be interest on the State debt.

The Texas Western Narrow Guage Railroad has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage to Col. W. B. Botts, for \$100,000.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec at midnight on the night of April 7th. It was sufficiently violent to awaken people from sleep.

The Guttenberg Bible, printed in 1450, being the first book printed with movable type, was sold at public auction in New York. April 7th, for \$8,000.

There is a panic in the town of ng spread of smallpex. Trains pass through the town without stopping.

Kitchen Bros., a prominent firm and

otel proprietors, bave purchased the site of the burned Grand Central hotel, Omaha, and will rebuild in elegant style. The house of Edwin Reeves, near Staunton, Va., burned April Sth, and his chil-

dren perished in the flames. Reeves himself

s probably fatally burned. Nearly 10,000 European emigrants arrived in New York during the week ending April 9th, the greater proportion being Ger-

mans, many of them going South. Hart and Co's Union Grain Drill facory at Peoria, Ill., burned April 7th. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$16,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Dalrymple & Co.'s saw and planing mill was burned at Newark, N. J., April 8th, together with a number of horses in the stables. Frederick Loon, an employe, was suffo cated.

There has been one hundred and orty days of sleighing April 2d in Manistee, Mich., with the prospect of at least ten days more in the woods. This surpasses the worst

were drowned at Omaha, April 7th, while row ing a boat too near a break in the Govern nent rip-raps. The deepest coal pit in England is the Ashton Moss, 3, 150. A few weeks ago, just six years after the ground was first

Two employes of the U. P. Railroad,

Michael Cunningham and Nicholas Keenau,

broken, the workers in the mine touched a seam of coal 2,685 feet from the surface. The Wabash Railroad company has sequired the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern oad, a narrow-guage line sixteen miles long running from Leroy, Ill., to West Lebanor Ind., and it will be incorporated into the Wa

bash system at once. Judge John Chaney, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, died, April 10th, in the 921 year of his age. He was born in Maryland, in 1790. He was a Jackson Presidential Elector, in 1832, was elected to Congress in 1836, and

The latest returns state that 8,000 persons were killed and 10,000 ir jured by bodied men who apply at either Denver or killed. A violent shock on April 11th caused the ground to subside a metre. Great num bers of the inhabitants are emigrating.

Sergeant Bates, who carried the American flag through the Southern States. as well as through portions of Europe after the late war is reported dying in Saybrook, Ill., in extreme poverty. He has a wife and six children, who will be left destitute.

The will of the late Thos. Carlyle, in paragraph expressing a strong feeling of od will towards America, and especially New England, gives the books he used writing the lives of "Oliver Cromwell" and Frederick the Great to Harvard University.

The rolling mill owned jointly by the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad companies at Topeks, Kansas, burned April 7th, caused by the explosion of a lamp. Loss estimated at \$100 000. From 900 to 300 men are thrown out of employ-

Moody and Sankey have been laboring continually on the Pacific coast for six onths, and the result has been large accessions to all the churches. At their closing meeting in San Francisco, April 7th, \$82,000 was raised to pay off the debt upon the Young Men's Christian Association building.

A correspondent says he has visited the southern part of the Is and of Chio, and found Menita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants and the villages of Monastri, Virinos, and Philatia, masses of ruins. Not a solitary house escaped. English and American physcians are assisting the survivors. The shock

have ceased. A dispatch of April 11th says that Captain McDonald, of the Canadian Montreal Police, had just arrived at the Poplar River camp, and announces that Sitting Bull will come to Buford with a shattered remnant of his band and surrender. This news is con firmed by official advice received at headquar ters, at St. Paul.

Telegrams up to April 7th report that the earthquake shocks still continued at Chio. and are fast completing the general ruin Out of nearly 4,000 inhabitants of Kastro, only 150 are known to be alive. The Lord Mayor of London has opened subscriptions fo the relief of the sufferers, and nearly £10,000 had been subscribed.

Mrs. Charles Ballou, the far-famed Michigan fat woman, known as the "Mammoth Queen," died at Saranac, in that State April 8th. Her weight was stated at 570 pounds. The casket containing the body was six and one-half feet long, three feet wide and twenty inches deep.

The latest news from Lima, under date of March 16th, leads to the hope that peace and quiet has at last been restored in Peru. Victorious Chili has presented terms of peace to her vanquished sister. The new Peruvian President, Dr. Calderon, took the oath of office at Magdelina, a little village two miles from Lims, March 13th.

A destructive fire occurred at Mt ernon, Ohio, on the night of April 9th. It estroyed the wareroom of Cooper & Co.' engine and iron works, causing a loss amount ng to \$100,000. The building was 800 feet ng by 60 feet wide and two stories high. It was used for storing patterns and manufac ured stock.

By an accident near Windom, Minn. on the Stoux City road April 7th, Ludwig Lud-

jured. Bergmaster can hardly recover. An engine was bucking snow on the track, ran through a drift, and before it could be stopsed ran into a crew of shovelers, with the result indicated above.

A San Francisco dispatch of April 5th says: The crop reports show that nearly everywhere in the State the prospects are favorable for a good average yield. On some o the flooded lands no attempt will be made to raise crops, and a majority of the wheat grow ing countles report decreased acreage, although a number have seeded more than usual, and returns as far as received show about half a million tens of wheat in store in the inter

A cheese and butter man of She ooygan, Mich., who recently returned from New York, states that the Congressional com mittee in New York that is at work on the subject of oleomargarine will make a decided report against the traffic, and be thinks it will be the means of stamping out its manufactur to a great extent. Dealers in New York and Liverpool, since the investigations of the committee began, have lost considerable money by having the stuff left on their hands.

Dr. Paton, chemist of the Chicago Health Department, has made an examination of 400 hogs taken at random in the p cking houses of the Chicago stock yards. Blover's Gap, West Virginia, over an alarm- The examination was carefully and accurate ly made, twenty pieces being taken from some of the hogs, yet not a single trace of trichic m was discovered. The Department, however recommends as an absolute means of security against these parasites that all pork should be

> The Denver News has had an interview with a prominent citizen who has just returned from the Uncompangre Agency. He says all indications point to a Ute out break at an early day. The settlers have their cabins loopholed and sleep on arms, in antic ipation of an outbreak. There are about sev enty families in the Uncompangre country and only one hundred soldiers at Cantonment, while the Utes can muster seven hundred warriors. The settlers have pet toned the Government for protection.

> An order has been issued by Postmaster General James, to take effect the first of May, which will reorganize the entire rail way mail service. All employes doing the same work are placed upon an equality as regards salary. All appointments of employes and loyal mail agents before the probationary period of six months, and at a salary not exseeding \$900 per annum. If at the expiration of six months such employes' records are satisfactory the appointments shall be made per-

> A committee appointed at a citizens' neeting of Yankton, has issued an address calling for contributions in aid of the suffer ers by the floods in Dakota. The address says a careful estimate shows at least that 7,000 people are driven from their homes, and that of this number at least one half lose everything but the clothing they had on, and will need ald from one to three months. The citizens in the vicinity are doing all in their power to save and help the stifferers. The Government will issue rations to a certain ex tent, but after this has been done, there will still be great seed of money and clothing, and also of grain for planting.

A Denver dispatch of April 7th says Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining laborers for the ratiroads being constructed throughout Colorado. The Denver & Rio Grande alone require from 5,000 to 10,000 laborers for grading the five hundred miles of extension which they have under contract in Colorado and adjoining territories. They ofouth Pueblo. New extensions are projected which, on completion of those under way, will give employment to a large force.

A dispatch of April 9th from Chio, in relation to the great earth quake says; A med ical commission is now sitting to consider the expediency of coverings the rubbish in the ortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now be lieved that throughout the whole island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed, and 25 per cent of the survivors were wounded. The French, British, United States and Austrian gun vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chesme were killed, but many houses are in ruin, and thirty thousand scople are without shelter.

Crime.

Three horse thieves were hanged by igilants in Hill county, Texas, April 8th.

Four convicts attempted to escape from the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan April 7th. One of them pamed Lynch was shot dead. The others were captured.

On the night of April 7th the safe of F. M. Welburn, at Princeton, Ind., was blown open and \$5,000 stolen. Most of the money belonged to farmers who had left it in on de-

Wm. Dowe, a fugitive from Mexico. prosperity. where he had killed a man, was shot dead at Del Norte, April 7th, by J. H. Jackson for stealing his horse and threatening his life on different occasions.

The chancellor of the university o Upsal, Sweden, Coun t Hamilton, has been arrested on the charge of forgery to the amount of £40,000. The names forged include those of the King and Queen.

A few nights ago at Gallatin, Tenn. Revenue Officer named Beagrave, while or his way home in Macon county, stopped at a farm house to spend the night. He was called out by five men, taken to the woods and shot

Elihu Gregg, who was sentenced to he hanged for burning the court house at Preston, West Virginia, in 1869, has received an unconditional pardon from Governor Jack on. At the time he committed the deed he was 78 years old.

A Chinaman named Ah Luck was nanged at Nevada City, April 8th, for the nurder of a fellow countryman in May, 1879 The night before he was baptised by a Catholic clergyman, and seemed resigned, but affirmed to the last that he did not commit the

An attempt was made by burglars to rob a large safe in Brookiya, N. Y., on the night of April 9th, containing \$60,000 worth of ilamonds and jewelry. Failing in this, they attacked another safe, stealing 100 watches and a quantity of jewelry. The value of the stolen property is about \$8,000.

The cases of Orlando Vanhise, Geo. Linn, and John K. Carwin, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in Missour ands, and arrested simultaneously at Cleveland with other parties in St. Louis and Pittsburg, were called for hearing, at Cieveland, April 7th, and discharged for want of evi-

Masked men rode into Toledo, Dor-

of them surrounded the court house as guards, the remainder broke into the Treasurer's office, and blowing open the safe, abstacted from \$5,000 to \$10,000. They then mounted their horses and escaped. The act occurred bout daybreak. An alarm was sounded, and a large number of officers and citizens started in pursuit. The robbers were well mounted

At Durango, Colorado, on the morn ng of April 10th, Charles Mormon, a Leadville stage driver, with two companions, entered a theater and gambling house. Mor mon drew a revolver as he entered, and with an oath fired twice, killing Polk Prindle, a eaceable citizen, and a suranger to Mormo He also wounded a young man in the arm and led. He was arrested and placed in jail During the night unmasked vigilantes took him from the jail and hanged him to a tree, in presence of several hundred citizens. Notice was given that it would be death to the man who should cut the body down.

A special from Sante Fe says that on the afternoon of April 9th on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande, forty miles west of Choma, New Mexico, a desperado from Texas named Baker, with two companions, entered the place, and rode up to each store and saoon and robbed each proprietor of all money and valuables. At the last store, kept by a Frenchman, the roughs collected every man in the place, numbering forty, martialed them in line under six-shooters, and compelled then all to take a drink at the Frenchman's expense Baker doing the honors. Finally Baker made them all sit on the floor, and started away threatening to shoot any one who moved. As he turned the Frenchman sprang upon him, ook away both revolvers, and shot him dead. The other men then arose and fired a volleat the other rorghs, wounding one, but both escaped on their horses.

A few nights ago a man named Goodwin was arrested, charged with larceny, and lodged in jail at Clearfield, Pa. On the night of April 8th, a man and woman claiming to he the brother and sister of the prisoners drove to the jall and were admitted to Goodlead from the effects of a knife wound. The nan and woman were arrested. At the inquest it was developed that Goodwin had been killed by a fellow prisoner named Evans, and not by the visiting man and woman. The woman who came to the jail with Goodwin's brother proves to be one Kate Sample, an abandoned woman of the oil regions. She was acquainted with Evans, who was convicted of manslaughter recently, and has another ndictment pending against him. The jailer appears to have been indiscreet to allow he to visit Evans. The two men, Goodwin and Evans, then quarrelled about the woman, and in the ensuing fight Evans stabled Goodwin through the heart. The knife, covered with blood, has been found in Evans' cell. The brother of Goodwin has been discharged but the woman is held as accessory to the

On the morning of April 13th two persons entered the house of Abel Wilson near Lawrence, Mass., when Wilson discharged a rifls, shooting one of the intruders. Both fled, but the dead body of the one shot by Wilson was found a short distance from the house. It proved to be that of Arthur Foster, a student at Phillips' Academy. His eccomplice was his twin brother, Luther, also a student. The latter appeared after the shooting and made a full confession. They are residents of North Andover, Mass., and of most respectable connection. They had attempted three weeks previously to enter the same place. Arthur Foster was a theological student studying for the ministry, and was soon to enter Andover Theological Seminary. fer work at about two dollars per day to able | The surviving brother says the pair robbed Wilson's place six months ago of \$1,000 in room \$75,000 in stocks, bonds and other secu rities, the property being under no other pro tection than his own rifle. The object of the prothers was to secure all this booty by threat ening violence if necessary. Both had previously been in Wilson's employ, and had no lifficulty in passing the watch dog. Arthur Foster was only 21 years old. It is thought they had committed other robberies in the same vicinity.

Foreign. ENGLAND.

In the Commons April 7th, Gladstone resented the Irish land bill. He was muc heered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations of the landlords and the tenants subjects which may be grouped as requiring advancement from the exchequer. Gladstone or introducing the land bill, said this was the nost difficult question he had ever dealt with in the course of his political life lie felt satisfaction at exchanging the freary work of repression for legislation of an improving and reforming char acter. The grounds which induced the Gov ernment to deal with the land question were

not that Irish landlords are bad; not that appeals to the passions of the Irish people have been made by persons whose wild pro posals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish land is wa contain peculiar provisions which prevent

The Irish members met directly after Gladstone's speech was delivered. The general opinion was if the bill passed there would be little cause left for complaint on the part of Ireland. Fears were expressed that the House of Lords might alter the bill. The bill is variously criticised, but is regarded as one of the best and most skillfully drawn tills ever presented. The House of Common has adjourned to the 25th of April, and the of Lords to May 5th.

A London dispatch of April Beaconsfield's condition was such great anxiety. Bradlaugh has been to Parliament.

London dispatches of April 11th say Beaconsfield's condition is very critical, al though the physicians have not al had taker hope. A later dispatch says some nourishment and gained siderable strength. TRELAND

The two brothers, Teally, sons of : armer of Clare-Morris, lately in custody on suspicion of having attempted the murder of Hearne and John Hasson, have been arrested under the coercion act. A mob stoned some olice on the train at the New Castle West Luverick railway station. Three policemen were injured.

Parnell, replying to a toast at anguet in Cork on the evening of April 10th, raced the history of the Land League. He ounced the desertion of seventeen memers from the Irish party as the cause of the coercion bill. 'The first portion of the land bill, he said was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He defied anybody to tell accurately now it would work. It would be the duty of the Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House end see that its working may be as advanta-Masked men rode into Toledo, Dor-county, Ark., April 10th, and while a part results, but he believed the compulsory ex-

opriation of bad landlords would be a far easier and more effective method of protecting tenants. He strongly dedounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for learing out small tenants whose courage and point that no British ministry could any longer overlook. Any bill that did not largely reduce rents would and ought to fall to sat-isfy tenants. Addressing the people he warn-ed them against thinking the battle was won, and said it had only just commenced.

A Dublin dispatch of April 18th says that at no time did the attendance at the meeting of the Land League exceed 100.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinevitch, notorious in connection with the theft of diamonds, was arrested Tuesday night in the village of Sublieno, on the railway to Moscow, and confined in a until reaching the age of eight, when eastle belonging to his father, the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Czar, near St. Petersburg, on suspicion of being oncerned in political intrigues in favor of his father. It is not known whether the letter was privy to the intrigues. One hundred kilogrammes of nitro-glycerine, intended for use in the St. Gothard railway tunnel, has been

tolen from the store at Ruzard. The trial of the assassins of the late Emperor began at St. Petersburg, April Sth. Jelloboff conducts his own defense. The space usually occupied by the jury is reserved for distinguished persons. Admission to the court room is only by ticket, and the strictes control is maintained. Ten seats are assign ad to the foreign press and five to the Russian press. A life-size portrait of the late Czar draped in black, is a prominent feature of the hall. Senator Fuchs, a member of the High Court of Cassation, presides, assisted by four Senators and Taurieff, assistant prosecutor o St. Petersburg, and Postozki, assistant prosecutor of the district tribunal. There are 6 witnesses and eleven experts to be examined. The late Czar's coachman was interrogated. Kiballschitisch declared bis position in the affair was purely scientific, but win's cell, after they left Goodwin was found acknowledged he knew of the destination of

At the trial of the Nihilists, Assistant Prosecutor Mauraviff, strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, demanded the severest penalty for all implicated, and concluded by declaring that the fidelity of the people to the Imperial throne was unshaken, and that the efforts of the terrorist party in this direction proved absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved, and Jeliaboff and Kibaltschitz took notes. Jeliaboff spoke in his own behalf. When he finished, the court asked the prisoners if they had any further defense to make. They replied in the negative. A verdict of guilty was returned against all, and sentence of death by hanging pro nounced. Sophie Picofsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation, because she is of noble birth. The sentence of death was read in the presence of the prison-They were all allowed 24 hours in which to appeal. Prof. Solareff caused some excitement among the students of the University at St. Petersburg by condeming capital punishment and expressing the hope that the Czar would show mercy to the prisoners. All of the prisoners except Jeliaboff asked copies of the judgment with a view of appeal for mitigation of the

sentence of the court. The frontier officials have arrested s young man who had in his possession many libilist publications, a revolver and a dagger. The Czar is said to be disposed to spare the lives of some of the Nihilists if they formally ask pardon. It is reported that the invest ment of St. Petersburg by a chain of guards to loyal persons than efficacious against Nihilists. The measures proposed by the Prefect, Baronoff, to the Council, that passengers at rallway stations be examined, will probably also be abandoned as impracticable. The city police will be increased by 750 soldiers.

THE ORIENT.

News from the East seems to justify hope of a peaceful settlement. Gorchen Minister to Turkey, will return to England the present month, Dufferin proceeding t Constantinople to take up the threads of ne gotiation where Gorchen left them. Special elegrams state that the whole of Northern Albani is in insurrection, and that 15,000 men are marching against Dervisch Pasha at Scu-

GREECE.

The Greek Minister at Berlin has ormally announced that his Government has otified the representatives of the powers at Athens of its acceptance of the Turkish proposals touching the frontiers, conditionally upon the powers guaranteeing the legal surrender of the ceded territory.

Their Solemn Oath. The following is the oath of mutual confidence taken by a great number of respectable Transvaal Boers at the Wondertontein meeting: "In the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of hearts, and praying for His gracious assistance and mercy, we burghers of the South African Republic, have solemnly agreed, for us and for our children, to unite in a holy covenant, which we confirm with a solemn oath. It is now forty years since our fathers left the Cape Colony to become a free and independent people. These forty years have been years of sorrow and suffering. We have founded Natal the Orange Free State of the South African depublic (Fransvaal), and three times has the English Government trampled on our liberties, and our flag, baptized with the blood and tears of our lathers, has been pulled down. As by a thief in the night has our free republic been stolen from us. We cannot suffer this, and we may not. It is the will of God that the unity of our fathers and the love of our children should oblige us to deliver unto our children, unblemished, the heritage of our fathers. It is tor this reason that we here unite and give each other the hand, as men and breth-ren, solemnly promising to be faithful to our country and people, and looking unto God, to work together unto death for the restoration of the liberty of our republic. So truly help us, God Almighty."

Quite a number of young women have recently been killed while coasting. Young man, if you have a good girl don't let her slide.

Don't Walt.

markets has brought down the demand to such a low figure that the trade has dwindled to very unremunerative proportions, and even in Egypt it is carried on illicitly. Except in Cuba, slavery has disappeared in Spanish America. In Brazil it continued to flourish till 1871, when a bill was passed in September of the same year, which enacted that the children born of slaves were to be considered free-born, but were to remain with the masters of the mothers the master had the option of retaining their services until they should be 21 years of age, or receiving from the Government a compensation of 600 milrels. If he should accept the compensation; the Government was to take charge of the minor and of his education. Every minor was to be at liberty to free himself from service by making compensation to the master. Other specifications reduced still further the severity of the lingering thraldom. An emancipation fund was set apart for treeing slaves. The following classes were to be free: Slaves of the nation: slaves given to the crown in usufruct; slaves of the religious orders (within seven years); slaves who saved the lives of their masters, or the parents or children of their masters; and slaves given up by their masters. The whole number of Africans taken for slaves is estimated at 40,000,000, or nearly 100,000 per annum since the beginning of the traffic. It was supposed that there were 15,000 slaves in the British Islands at the time of the decision of the Somerset case (1772). In June, 1862, a law was enacted by the Government of the United States declaring that "from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be

Existing Slavery

Slavery still has considerable vigor

and activity in the interior of Africa,

notwithstanding our efforts, and those of other civilized countries, for its sup-

pression. Fortunately, loss of foreign

colonies pertaining to all civilized na-The Coming States.

formed, or acquired, by the United

States, otherwise than in the punish-

ment of crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted." The Times,

March 16, 1877, says; "The American

press dispatch from Havana states that

the official figures show in the year

1876, 199,000 slaves. Cuba was long

notorious for the extent of its slave

trade, and the ineffectual efforts made

to suppress it. The importation of Afri-

can slaves has, however, ceased, Asiatic

coolies supplying their place in labor,

but these are slaves in almost every

sense. Hayti is a free and independent

abolished in that island, and also in the

republic. Slavery was long since

an Francisco Bullett It is probable that within a twelvemonth both New Mexico and Dakota will aply for admission as States of the Union. The former Territory has about 118,000 population, and Dakota has nearly as large a number. But if the next apportionment is based on a representation of 819, it would require 154,-000 inhabitants to entitle a Territory to admission as a State. The proposition to reduce the territorial area of Dakota would be in the way of an early admission. That Territory is not as large as California, nor is there so much land fit for cultivation. The mining interest is increasing from year to year, and to-day the mines of that Territory are more productive than all the mines of the Comstock Lode.

As for New Mexico, there is a pros-

pect for a rapid development. A continental railroad now crosses that Territory, and it is well known that vastmineral resources exist there. The truth is, a hundred thousand people will move rapidly to any remote country where there are rich mineral developments. The first hundred thousand who came to California had no railroads to faciliate their transit. But they came. The men of '49 performed a leat in coming to California which was equal in time and adventure, to a journey now around the world. Arizona. has not so large a population as New Mexico, but the relative position of the two Territories may be changed within a single year. Great discoveries of mineral treasure would concentrate a large population within a few months. The mineral belt of these two Territories. has not yet been half explored. The agricultural resources have not been very prominent. Yet there are rich valleys and attractive catt'e and sheep ranges. This one fact is established, that there is land enough in both Territories to supply all the population with breadstuffs and meat which will be found there for many year to come. The agricultural resources have hardly been more thoroughly explored than the mines. New Mexico any be the first. Territory to apply for admission. But" with the present thrift, Arizona will not be far behind Dakota. These Territories would not suffer at all b maintaining a territoral condition for many years, since it is a form of government which does not burden tax-payers. But when a Territory has population enough for admission, the temptation is too great to forego the supposed advantages of coming into the Union.

Early settlers at a show are apt to get eserved seats on the front-tier.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver sotive, is the greatest blessing aver curferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it! Bee another column.—Begin